

Public Ledger

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
THOMAS A. DAVIS,
EDITOR AND OWNER.

Public Ledger Building, No. 11 East Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

One Year, \$1.00
Six Months, .60
Three Months, .35

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Per Month, 30 Cents
Payable to carrier ahead of month.

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JULY—1898.

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RESOLUTIONS!

Adopted at the Republican Congressional Convention at Greenup.

ENDORSE THE ADMINISTRATION

Following are the resolutions adopted at the Republican Congressional Convention at Greenup on Tuesday last:

1. Resolved, That we do now reaffirm the political principles and policies declared and promulgated by the National Republican Convention held at St. Louis in June, 1896.

2. Resolved, That it is a matter of congratulation by the whole country that a Republican Congress and President have been elected and put into force the principles of Protection, Reciprocity and Sound Money for the benefit of the American people, as declared for by their National Convention, the result of such enactment having in a very great measure restored confidence and business prosperity to the people of this country, saving them from the business prostration and blight of a Democratic Free-trade and Free-silver domination.

3. Resolved, That we commend and endorse the patriotic Administration of President McKinley, particularly his fidelity to our distinctive Americanism, for a Protective Tariff, his foreign policy, and the war with Spain. That the Administration deserves great credit for mobilizing a great Army and Navy, and winning with them great victories in less than three months time. And we rejoice that the patriotic people of the land have rallied to the support of the Government in waging the war that we may have a speedy conclusion of it.

4. Resolved, That we denounce those members in Congress who first urged the Government to war with Spain without to hinder and block prompt legislation for measures for obtaining money to carry on this war.

5. Resolved, That we are led to believe that Spain and the Nations of Europe and Asia have regarded us as a Nation of unscrupulous traders and money makers, having no Army or Navy worth the name, divided among ourselves into hostile parties, verging on revolution and civil war. That the Spanish War will give them a profitable object lesson, as well as to teach ourselves that in order to have peace we must at all times be prepared for war, and to that end we should have a standing Army and Navy, sufficiently large at all times to command respect from foreign Nations.

6. Resolved, That we endorse and approve the wise policy and broad statesmanship manifested in the endeavors of the Administration and its supporters in Congress to widen the sphere of American influence and control, and which has recently resulted in the peaceable and honorable acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, valuable as territory in time of peace and indispensable to our national defense in time of war. We also express our entire confidence in the wisdom and statesmanship of President McKinley.

his advisers and Congress, and feel that they may be trusted to satisfactorily and properly determine the disposition to be made of the Philippine Islands and other conquered territory, as future events may dictate.

7. Resolved, That we send greetings to our Army and Navy for the great victories achieved by them in the present War; their glorious achievements are our heritages, and we hope the war may soon be brought to an end.

8. Resolved, That we endorse and approve of the patriotic state administration of Governor W. O. Bradley, and particularly his opposition and veto of the Grovel Election Law and other partisan, revolutionary and unconstitutional legislation enacted by the late Democratic Legislature.

9. Resolved, That we endorse the course in Congress of our Representatives, Hon. Sam J. Pugh, as a faithful representative of the whole people of this District.

10. Resolved, That we are opposed to the Civil Service as now enforced, and demand such modifications of the law as will prevent the upbuilding of an official class, which practically amounts to a life tenure in office.

11. Resolved, That we pledge our united and zealous support of the nominees of this Convention.

12. Resolved, That the secretary furnish the proceedings of this Convention to the publishers of Republican newspapers of this District for publication.

REuben GURDLE, Chairman.

Good music and a cool pleasant night for only 10 cents on the Laureate tonight.

Charles Ladenburger died Tuesday night at Dover after a long illness, aged 68. He had been a resident of that place for thirty-seven years.

Win your battles against disease by active promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption, and in later stages it furnishes prompt relief. Henry W. Ray, Postoffice Dispensary.

Grocers and country merchants are once more notified that Tar Soap, and all soaps recommended for skin diseases or for beautifying the complexion, are subject to the new War Revenue Tax. Every person who sells these soaps without stamping them is liable to a fine of \$500. The necessary stamps may now be had at the Collector's office, No. 10 East Third street.

The President's New Flag.

The new official flag of the President of the United States is printed, for the first time correctly, on the cover of the July Ladies Home Journal. The flag was recently adopted as the President's emblem, and henceforth will be employed to proclaim his official presence. When he is at the White House the flag will be displayed there, and wherever he may go. President of the United States it will be in evidence. Its publication in accurate color detail will be a matter of much interest, inasmuch as it will acquaint the public with the President's emblem.

WHAT TO STAMP.

Druggists and Grocery Merchants Should Be Careful and Avoid Trouble.

For the information of druggists and grocery merchants Tax Law gives the stamp rates on proprietary articles, such as usually handled by the trade.

The law covers every form of patent medicines, perfumery, &c., these being specifically named—

- Pills, Troches or Lozenges, Cordials, Absorbents, Plasters, Salves, Pastes, Essences, Toilet water, Vaseline, Hair oil, Hair dressing, Hair restorative, Tooth wash, Tooth paste, Toilet soap, Toilet soap.

The stamp rates are, 10¢—Articles sold at 5¢ each, 1¢ each. 10¢—Articles sold at 10¢ each, 2¢ each. 15¢—Articles sold at 15¢ each, 3¢ each. 20¢—Articles sold at 20¢ each, 4¢ each. 25¢—Articles sold at 25¢ each, 5¢ each. 30¢—Articles sold at 30¢ each, 6¢ each. 35¢—Articles sold at 35¢ each, 7¢ each. 40¢—Articles sold at 40¢ each, 8¢ each. 45¢—Articles sold at 45¢ each, 9¢ each. 50¢—Articles sold at 50¢ each, 10¢ each.

As there is not a full supply of fractional stamps, the sum of 1¢ is made by putting on a 1 cent stamp and 1 cent stamp, or a 1 cent stamp and 2 stamps of 1/2 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 2 stamps of 1/4 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 4 stamps of 1/4 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 8 stamps of 1/8 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 16 stamps of 1/16 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 32 stamps of 1/32 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 64 stamps of 1/64 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 128 stamps of 1/128 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 256 stamps of 1/256 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 512 stamps of 1/512 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 1024 stamps of 1/1024 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 2048 stamps of 1/2048 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 4096 stamps of 1/4096 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 8192 stamps of 1/8192 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 16384 stamps of 1/16384 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 32768 stamps of 1/32768 cent each, or 1 cent stamp and 65536 stamps of 1/65536 cent each, or 1 cent 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ALLY NO LONGER.

Gen. Garcia Withdraws With His Command From the American Army in Disgrace.

WILL HENCEFORTH ACT INDEPENDENT.

Incensed Because He Was Not Invited to Attend Ceremonies of Capitulation of Santiago.

Wanted City of Santiago Turned Over to the Cuban War Department. Orders That No Attention be Paid to Cubans as Allies.

SANTIAGO, July 22.—Gen. Garcia has written a letter to Gen. Shafter, in which he declares that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans and will consequently withdraw his own forces to the hills, being no longer willing to submit to the indignities to which he has been subjected.

Among the things of which Gen. Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish forces under Gen. Toral. He is also incensed at the fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago.

Another of the grievances is the action of Gen. Shafter in retaining the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago.

For these reasons he declares that he will no longer co-operate with the forces under Gen. Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the American troops landed in Cuba. Gen. Garcia has issued a formal answer to the Cuban leader's letter. Gen. Shafter's plans contemplated the marching of his army north into the mountains, with a view of preserving the health of the troops, and a campaign against Holguin, which is occupied by 10,000 Spanish troops under command of Gen. Luque, may be the result of this movement.

Santiago is gradually regaining its normal aspect. Signs of business activity are visible everywhere in the opening of shops, stores, etc., and merchants, who fled from the city when it was bombarded, are now actively engaged in putting in order their places of business, which were wrecked or pillaged by the Spaniards after their fight at El Caney and Siboney.

The public market was open today. The city is quiet.

The Spanish officers and soldiers are as docile now as they were warlike a few days ago. They have attempted to make trouble in any respect, and voluntarily assist the Americans in any way required.

Lieut. Delahanty, commander of the Swallow, is actively engaged in the port, and is removing torpedoes and other obstructions in the harbor, their location being indicated by a Spanish officer of engineers. The mines are found to be almost useless. They are covered with marine growth and barnacles, and in some of them the explosives are saturated with water. One was found with half of its charge of gun cotton burned and the rest exploded. The plungers on the contact mines were obstructed, rendering them useless also.

Lieut. Delahanty, in examining the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, found a tactical signal code, the code of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic steamship line and Spanish naval charts of the West India, corrected in ink.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—On Gen. Shafter's recommendations, all orders heretofore issued by Gen. Miles before he left Washington providing for the distribution of arms among the Cubans or sending supplies to Gomez or other insurgents, have been countermanded and no attention whatever will hereafter be paid to the Cubans as army allies. On the contrary, at the least sign of insubordination of the Cubans near him, Gen. Shafter has been ordered to disarm them. His reports allege them to be utterly worthless, to be skulkers and looters, and he expresses the utmost disgust for them.

A Regular Committee Suggests.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Sergeant Neal Molloy, of Battery I, 7th United States artillery, killed himself at Fort Mifflin Thursday. No reason is known for his act. After Col. Sullivan, he went to his quarters and packed up his belongings. He then went to the quarters of the non-commissioned officers and bade them good by, saying he had received a furlough and would not see them for some time.

Agustino's Cabinet.

LONDON, July 21.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Gen. Agustino's cabinet took the oath of office at Inceon on Sunday in the presence of 4,000 natives. A fireworks display followed. Agustino is restless under American restraint and wants to capture Manila.

Henry C. Smith Nominates.

ANNE ARBOR, Mich., July 22.—After a deadlock of two days the Second District republican congressional convention nominated Henry C. Smith for Congress. It took 283 ballots to decide the matter.

AT MANZANILLO.

Commander Todd's Official Report to Admiral Sampson of the Naval Engagement.

GREAT VICTORY FOR THE AMERICANS.

Three Spanish Transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purisima Concepcion Destroyed or Burned.

Three Gunboats Were Also Destroyed—One Other Driven Ashore and Sunk and a Third Is Believed to Be Abandoned and Disabled.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guanajuato Bay, July 22.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory—by Commander Todd, of the United States gunboat Wilmington, in his report to Adm. Sampson:

"At 7 o'clock on the morning of July 15 the vessels of blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hiss, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At half past 7 o'clock the Wilmington and Helena entered the northern channel toward the city, the Scorpion and Osceola the mid channel, and the Hiss, Hornet and Wampatuck the south channel, the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment.

At 7:30 fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purisima Concepcion, were burned and destroyed. The pontoon, which was the harbor guard and shore ship probably for ammunition, was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk and a third was driven ashore and is believed to have been disabled. The firing was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until after a gradual closing in the shore batteries opened fire at a comparative short range when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished, and the ideas of the command being fully carried out, as I understood them, that to destroy the enemy's shipping but not to engage the field batteries or forts.

No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible should be done to the city itself, and so far as could be observed, little if any was done.

All of our vessels were handled with sound discretion and excellent judgment by the several commanding officers.

The Spanish loss is believed to have been in the neighborhood of a hundred killed. The gunboats destroyed or driven ashore were the Delgado, Guanajuato, Ostralia, Contiuola and Guardiana.

MAILS OPEN.

Postmaster General Issues an Order, With General Instructions, as to Postage to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Postmaster General Smith Thursday issued orders as to mail for Santiago, Cuba.

The postage is applicable to articles originating in or destined for the United States in the mails in question are fixed as follows, viz:

First-class matter, five cents per half ounce.

Postal cards, single, two cents per double, four cents.

Second and third class matter, one cent for each two ounces.

Fourth class matter, one cent for each ounce.

Registration fee, eight cents. Only United States postage stamps will be valid for the prepayment of postage. Prepayment shall not be required, but if postage is not prepaid in full, double that amount of the deficient postage at the above rates shall be collected on delivery to addressees in the United States.

The mails for Santiago must be addressed to the United States post office at Santiago, and his delivery of any article may be withheld if deemed necessary by the proper military or naval authorities.

Mines to Hampton Roads to Remain.

NORFOLK, Va., July 22.—The mines in Hampton Roads are not to be removed at present. The engineer officer of the port has recommended to the department that they be allowed to remain. It is pointed out that the swift tidal currents and great depth of the lower Chesapeake would render it next to impossible to replace them in case of sudden attack.

Target Grounds at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A rifle range to be constructed next week near Camp Alger for the use of troops. It is expected that one regiment will march each week to the target grounds and have seven days' practice.

It is reported that Senator Perkins has received a telegram from Secretary of War Alger, stating that the 7th regiment of California Volunteers is to sail for Manila next week on the transport Souda.

MILES ON THE WAY.

Massachusetts, Dixie, Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis, Linden and Wasp Acting Convoys.

TROOPS ABOARD VESSELS FOR DAYS.

Instructions of the Most Positive Nature Cabled to Sampson to Supply the Necessary Convoys.

The President's Orders Were Recognized of No Misconception, and Were Imperative to Secure Action Expeditious Except in Extreme Emergency.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Miles, leading the military expedition against Porto Rico, started at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon from Sabonoy, Cuba, for the point on the island of Porto Rico where it is the intention that the troops shall land. It is expected that Gen. Miles will wait at some appointed spot in the bay for the expeditions from Tampa, Newport News and New York to fall into his column. These expeditions are already under way, some of them with two or three days start of Gen. Miles, so that the delay should not be very great. After all the difficulty about the naval convoy, and the first conclusion of the naval authorities that it was necessary, the strength of that now furnished is surprising. There is a battle ship of the first-class, the Massachusetts, an effective protected cruiser, the Cincinnati, a speedy and well armed gunboat, the Annapolis, and three vessels of the auxiliary navy which have already proved by their performance in Cuban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in offensive power. These are the Gloucester, which distinguished herself in the destruction of Cervera's squadron, the Wasp, which has attained an enviable notoriety as a disturber of Spanish blockhouses and the Leyden, which for a time was the sole representative of the United States power in the harbor. Secretary Alger believes that Gen. Miles on the Yale will arrive at his destination Sunday morning with 5,000 men under his immediate command. A day later will come 4,000 men on transports and the day following that 8,500 more. Whether the landing will be deferred until the arrival of this entire force or whether Gen. Miles will take the initiative and hoist the flag himself on Porto Rican soil is left to the discretion of that officer.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—At 2:45 p. m. Thursday Secretary Alger received a dispatch from Gen. Miles saying that he will sail for Porto Rico at 3 p. m. The warships accompanying him are the Massachusetts, Dixie, Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis, Linden and Wasp.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President McKinley is thoroughly aroused over the delay which has occurred in the starting of Gen. Miles and the expedition under his command for Porto Rico.

For several days Gen. Miles and his troops have been aboard their transports at Playa del Este awaiting the naval convoy which is to be furnished by Adm. Sampson. The troops have been sweltering in the crowded ships under the broiling heat of a tropical sun, while Gen. Miles has been chafing under what he believes to be incessant delay and is bombarding the war department with dispatches urging in the strongest terms that the navy hurry in its preparations for the expedition. The expedition of the most positive nature have been cabled to Adm. Sampson to supply the necessary convoys for Gen. Miles transports but notwithstanding these instructions Adm. Sampson has proceeded with his preparations for the expedition with a deliberation that is exasperating officials here.

The president, who has been giving the Porto Rican expedition his personal attention—as has been, indeed, all phases of the war—finally became deeply concerned lest the part of the Porto Rican expedition that has already sailed for this country should arrive at the point of rendezvous in advance of Gen. Miles and the navy. It is feared that if Gen. Wilson's command, which sailed Wednesday from Charleston, should arrive at the advance of Gen. Miles and the naval convoys, serious danger and possibly disaster might result, as Gen. Wilson's ships are absolutely without protection. The distance from Charleston to Porto Rico is a trifle over 1,500 miles, while from Playa del Este to Porto

Rico is about 700 miles. The comparative distances which Gen. Wilson and Gen. Miles have to travel to reach the point of rendezvous are rendered the more nearly equal, however, by reason of the fact that the former has more than a full day's start.

New York, July 22.—A Washington dispatch says that the president has told friends that he expects the Americans to be in possession of Porto Rico by August 1. It was said in the war department Thursday that 14,000 troops are now on the way to Porto Rico.

Miles is expected to meet the transports from Tampa, Charleston and other places on the Wednesday passage and the whole expedition is to proceed from there together.

WILL REMAIN IN AMERICA.

Adm. Cervera Expresses a Determination Not to Return to Spain at the End of the War With His Country.

ANAPOLIS, Md., July 22.—A well-defined rumor, which can not, however, be traced to an authoritative source, was on everybody's lips here Thursday to the effect that Adm. Cervera had expressed a determination not to return to his native country at the close of hostilities between the United States and Spain. It is said that the admiral has decided to take up his residence in Boston, whither he will repair with his son, Lieut. Cervera, who is also a prisoner here, as soon as peace is declared. The Spanish officers who arrived Wednesday night on the Harvard were escorted through the city Thursday by members of the first contingent of prisoners and seem well satisfied with their quarters.

NAVAL CONVOYS.

Adm. Sampson Makes a Statement in regard to the Support He is to Give the Porto Rican Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Concerning the naval convoys of Gen. Miles' expedition from Cuba to Porto Rico, the navy department Thursday night made the following statement: Adm. Sampson telegraphed Thursday afternoon to the secretary of the navy that there has been no delay in furnishing the naval convoy to Porto Rico. One or two days the Cincinnati and New Orleans were both placed at his disposal. The Columbia and Yale, carrying troops, are both powerfully armed, says the admiral's telegram, and this is an ample convoy for his expedition and to effect his landing. The Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden had been ordered from Nipe, the Gloucester also added, and three monitors ordered from Key West. Under these circumstances, there certainly has been no lack of naval assistance. If Gen. Miles is not able to wait, the delay was his own. However, in further answer to his request, the Massachusetts and Dixie were also added. Thursday morning, and he has probably started.

TO SHELL MANILA.

Adm. Dewey Will Bombard the City This Week Unless the Spaniards Surrender in the Near Future.

MANILA, Monday, July 18.—Unless the Spaniards surrender in the meantime, Adm. Dewey will bombard the fortifications of Manila by the end of this week, provided the troops are ready to take possession immediately. The first regiment is already in the field at Parangue, two miles from Manila.

The Spaniards are reported to have been buoyed up by the hope that the Cadiz fleet, due here the 16th, would arrive soon, but at the news of the destruction of Adm. Cervera's squadron brought Sunday by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa may lead them to surrender.

The insurgents are constantly harassing the Spaniards on both sides of the city, but they are checked by the big guns of the Malate and Santa Mesa.

The second detachment of the American expeditionary force arrived in Manila yesterday.

The good news of the destruction of Cervera's fleet is well welcome to Adm. Dewey.

Insurgent Harassing Activity.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, July 17, (via Hong Kong, July 22).—Adm. Dewey may decide to capture Manila by a slight bombardment of the forts.

In view of the possibility of an early peace and the news from Cuba, the insurgents are renewing their activity. There have been vigorous attacks and a slight bombardment of the city.

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